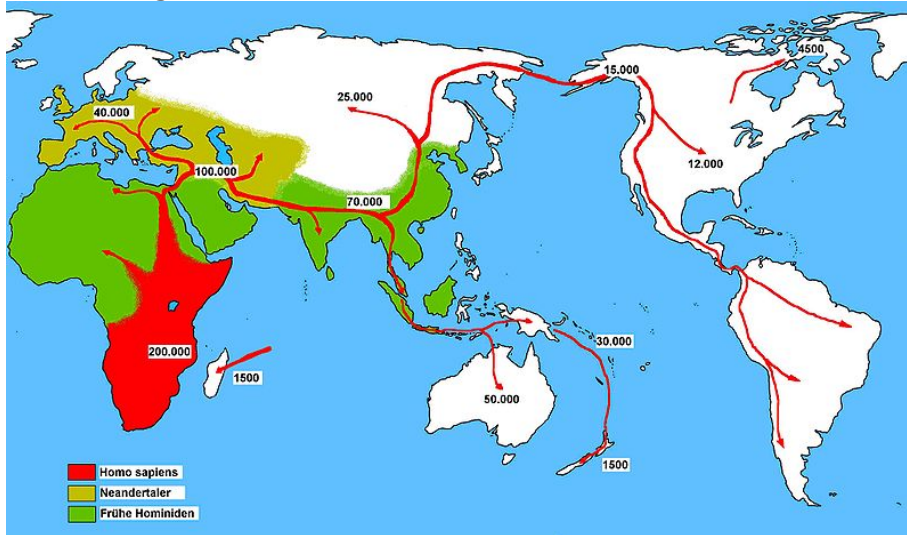
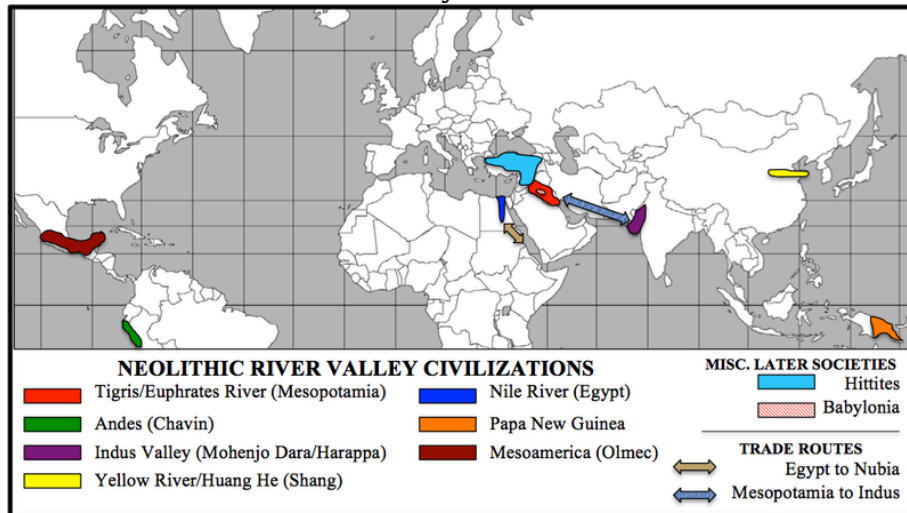


- 1) Probably the most significant change that took place with the Neolithic revolution was a dramatic increase in population. More food could sustain more people living together.
  - 2) people needed to build permanent houses for protection and storing food
  - 3) People began to specialize in certain crafts, social divisions began, laborers/merchants
  - 4) Gender roles changed. Hunters and gatherers assigned similar roles to men and women.
- In the Neolithic revolution, the work that produced food became relegated to men, and household chores became the women's job.  
Men came to be the dominant gen

## Earliest Migrations of Humans out of Africa



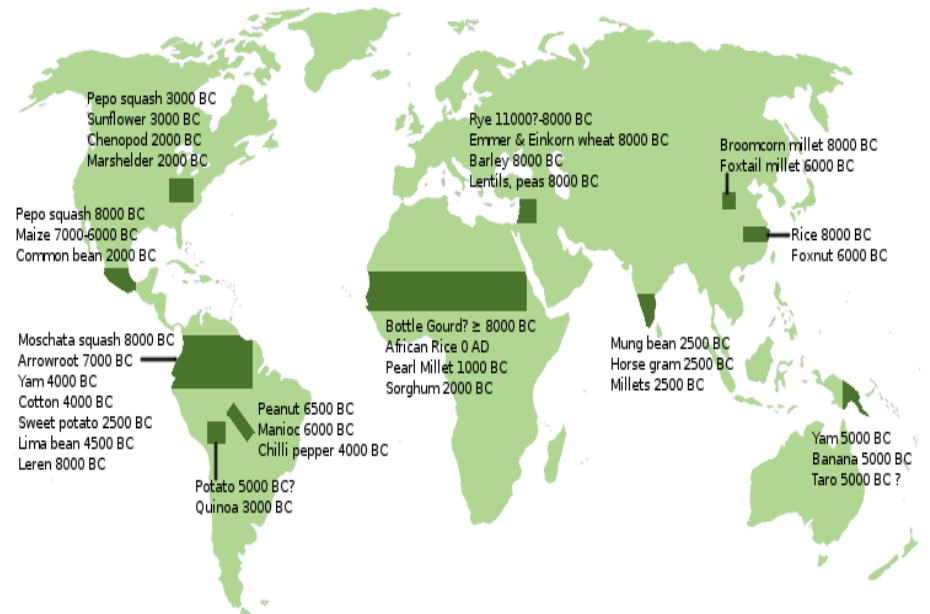
## Neolithic Revolution River Valley Civilizations



## Migrations to the Americas



## First Agricultural Revolution

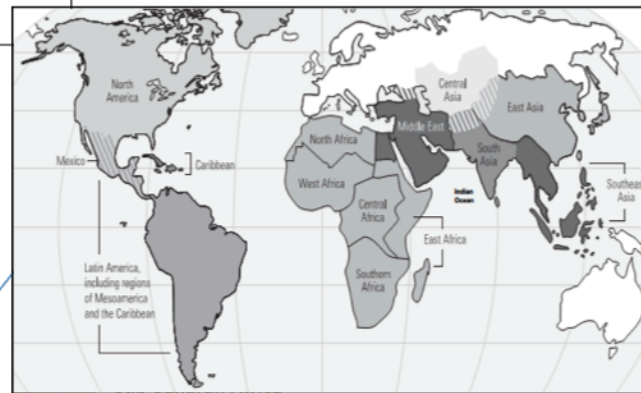


**Western & Eastern Europe**

**Middle East & North Africa**

**East Asia**

**Mesoamerica**



**South & Southeast Asia**

**Andes Mountains**

## Changes

- **Classical Empires**
  - Persia (Achaemenids) (550-323 BCE)
  - Alexander → Hellenism (323-146 BCE)
  - Rome (1<sup>st</sup> century BCE to 400s CE)
  - Qin and Han Dynasty (200s BCE - 200s CE)
  - Maurya and Gupta India
- **How are empires ruled?**
  - Centralization, infrastructure, military
  - Cities!
- **New belief systems**
  - Judaism, Zoroastrianism, Christianity
  - Confucianism and Daoism
  - Hinduism and Buddhism
  - Greco-Roman philosophy
- **Interregional trade networks (technology – syncretism)**
  - Silk Road
  - Indian Ocean
  - Trans-Saharan
  - Mediterranean Sea
- **Migrations**
  - Aryan migrations (up to 1500 BCE)
  - Germanic migrations (100s-500s CE)
  - Bantu migrations
  - SE Asians through Polynesia

## Unit 2: 600 BCE to 600 CE

### Continuities

- Patriarchy
- Political centralization
- Interregional interaction

Unit 2: 600 BCE – 600 CE



### Classical States & Empires

<span style="color: red;">■</span> Persian Empires (Achaemenid, Parthian, Sassanid)	<span style="color: green;">■</span> Moche	<span style="color: darkblue;">■</span> Phoenicia & its colonies
<span style="color: orange;">■</span> Qin & Han Empire	<span style="color: purple;">■</span> Maurya & Gupta Empires	<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span> Roman Empire
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Hellenistic Empire	<span style="color: darkred;">■</span> Maya city-states	<span style="color: lightgreen;">■</span> Greek city-states & colonies

### Ancient Greek Empire



### Roman Empire



Qin (221-206 BCE) and Han Dynasty (206 BCE to 222 CE) China





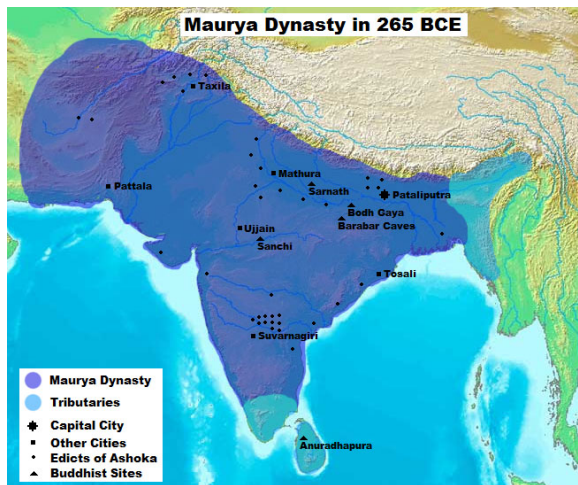
Map 4.1 The Persian Empire  
Chapter 4, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, First Edition  
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Page 146



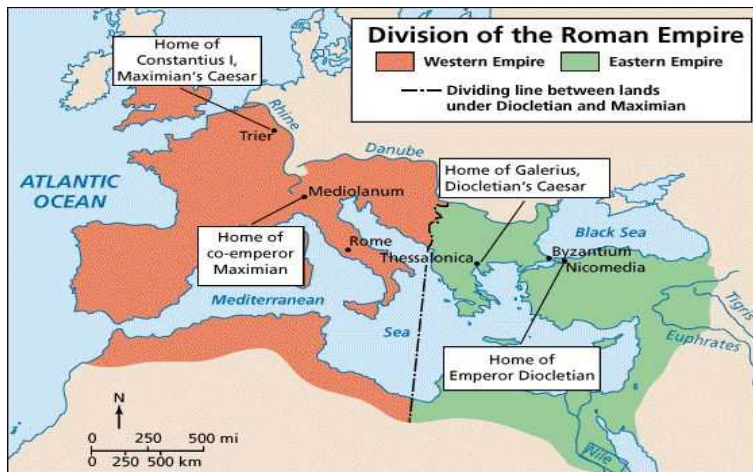
Map 4.5 Classical China  
Chapter 4, *Ways of the World: A Brief Global History with Sources*, First Edition  
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Page 159

The **Qin** Dynasty and its administrative regions. Each region was subdivided and placed into the bureaucratic chain that enabled the emperor to have his hand in every area of the empire

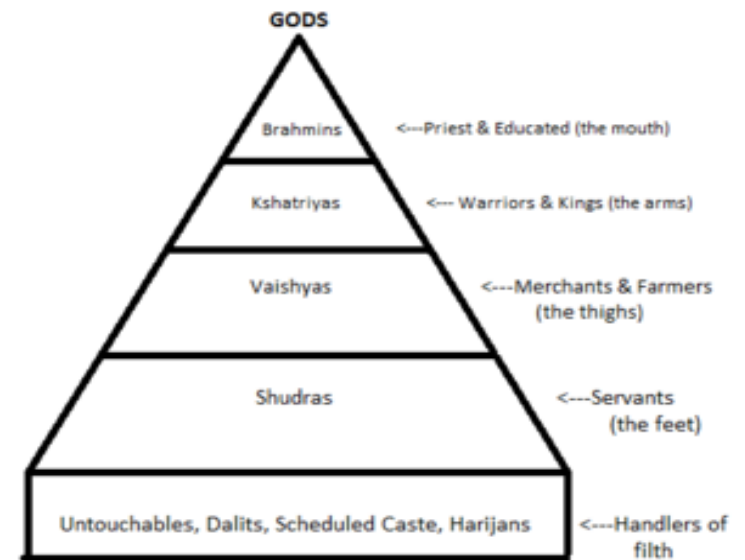
**Han Dynasty** is responsible for some very important innovations that would have a lasting effect on China: the official adoption of Confucianism and the rise of the **civil service examinations**.







**MAP 12.2 The spread of Buddhism, Hinduism, and Christianity, 200 B.C.E.-400 C.E.**



## 600 CE to 1450 CE

### Snapshot

end of Eurasian Classical Period empires, except Byzantine Empire  
Tang dynasty – peak, then decline of Buddhism in China  
early Ghana Empire – first west African complex, urban culture  
polytheistic and animist North Africa and Middle East  
expanding transregional trade routes, interactions  
early feudalistic, western Europe after fall of Western Roman Empire  
relative cultural and technological backwater  
continuing Polynesian migrations to Oceania  
start of decline of Teotihuacán in Central Mexico  
“Classical” period Mayan city-states  
early “Classical Period” Anasazi culture in North America

### Events and Patterns

origin and diffusion of Islam  
Turkic conquest of India (creating Muslim, Delhi Sultanate)  
rise and decline of Mali  
diffusion of Indian mathematics to Arabs  
Vikings exploration and dispersed settlements  
infrastructure building (ie., Grand Canal in China)  
new trading organizations (ie., Hanseatic League)  
Swahili (Bantu and Arab) syncretism  
Song China technology, iron and steel production  
Mongol conquest of Song China, much of Eurasia  
travels of Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo  
gradual nomadic Turkic conquest of fragmented Abbasid  
Caliphate (including Persia, Baghdad, Byzantine Emp.)  
Crusades  
Black Death  
rise of Aztec and Inca empires  
new labor systems: feudal serfs, mit’a (Inca Empire)

### Key Concepts

Expansion and intensification of trade, communication, and exchange networks: Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan caravan routes, Mediterranean and Indian Ocean sea lanes  
Continuity and innovation of state (political units) forms and interactions: Islamic Caliphate; Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties; Byzantine, Aztec, & Inca empires; Delhi Sultanate  
Increased economic production and its consequences:  
Champa rice, chinampas, Andes terracing, horse collar  
Chinese, Persian, and Indian textiles and porcelain  
Indian dhows, Song China iron and steel production

### Continuities

patriarchy – regional inequality increased  
Bantu and Polynesian migrations  
European and Japanese feudalism  
major cities centers of trade, culture, political administration  
slavery  
transregional trade, interactions, and exchanges  
Chinese cultural patterns and dynastic cycle  
nomadic – complex urban societies interactions: trade, conflict  
mixture of African agricultural, nomadic, and urban cultures  
continuing Polynesian migrations to Oceania

### Classical civilizations

1. Major political developments in China, India, and the Mediterranean
  - A. Social and gender structures
  - B. Major trading patterns within and among Classical civilizations; contacts with adjacent regions
  - C. Arts, sciences, and technology
2. Major belief systems
  - . Basic features of major world belief systems prior to 600 C.E. and where each belief system applied by 600 C.E.
    - A. Polytheism, Hinduism, Judaism, Confucianism, Daoism, Buddhism, Christianity

### Late Classical period (200 C.E.–600 C.E.)

1. Collapse of empires (Han China, loss of western portion of the Roman Empire, Gupta)
  - A. Movements of peoples (Huns, Germans)
  - B. Interregional networks by 600 C.E.: Trade and religious diffusion

### Major Comparisons and Snapshots

- Comparisons of the major religious and philosophical systems including some underlying similarities in cementing a social hierarchy, e.g., Hinduism contrasted with Confucianism
- Role of women in different belief systems -- Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, and Hinduism
- Understanding of how and why the collapse of empire was more severe in western Europe than it was in the eastern Mediterranean or in China
- Compare the caste system to other systems of social inequality devised by early and classical civilizations, including slavery
- Compare societies and cultures that include cities with pastoral and nomadic societies
- Compare the development of traditions and institutions in major civilizations, e.g., Indian, Chinese, and Greek
- Describe interregional trading systems, e.g., the Indian Ocean trade

### Examples of What You Need to Know

- Nature of the Neolithic revolution, but not characteristics of previous stone ages, e.g., Paleolithic and Mesolithic
- Economic and social results of the agricultural revolution, but not specific date of the introduction of agriculture to specific societies
- Nature of patriarchal systems, but not changes in family structure within a single region
- Nature of early civilizations, but not necessarily specific knowledge of more than two
- Importance of the introduction of bronze and iron, but not specific inventions or implements
- Political heritage of classical China (emperor, bureaucracy), but not specific knowledge of dynastic transitions, e.g., from Qin to Han
- Greek approaches to science and philosophy, including Aristotle, but not details about other specific philosophers
- Diffusion of major religious systems, but not the specific regional forms of Buddhism or Aryan or Nestorian Christianity

## The Collapse of the Classical Civilizations

**The Roman, Han, Maurya and Gupta empires created political, cultural and administrative difficulties that they could not manage, which eventually led to their decline, collapse and transformation into successor empires or states.**

Between 200 and 600 C.E. all of the classical civilizations had fallen (the Han around 220, Western Rome in 476, and the Gupta in 550). There are several elements in common to the fall of these civilizations:

- **Political corruption and deterioration** - The politics of all classical ages became corrupt and given over to factions and divisions. Bribery and favoritism were rife. Provinces came under the control of local leaders and empires decentralized.
- **The migration of the Huns** - Droughts in central Asia forced a nomadic group called the **Huns** to migrate south and west during this time period. This brought them in contact with the settled classical civilizations. They placed pressure on the Han and Gupta, attacking their frontiers and raiding their lands. As they pushed westward, they forced Germanic peoples to put pressure on the Roman Empire.
- **Over-extension of borders** - All empires found that their borders had grown so large that their military had trouble guarding them. Their imperial ambition out-stripped their resources. The Chinese could not effectively man the Great Wall with soldiers to keep out the Huns. Rome grew so large they could not raise the armies to protect its frontiers.
- **The spread of epidemics and disease** - The trade routes that connected civilizations and allowed them to prosper also spread diseases. Han China and Rome lost thousands to disease, thus depleting their tax base just as they needed fund to protect their borders.



## Early Trade Routes of the Classical Era:

### Impact of the Trade Routes:

#### • Cultural Diffusion:

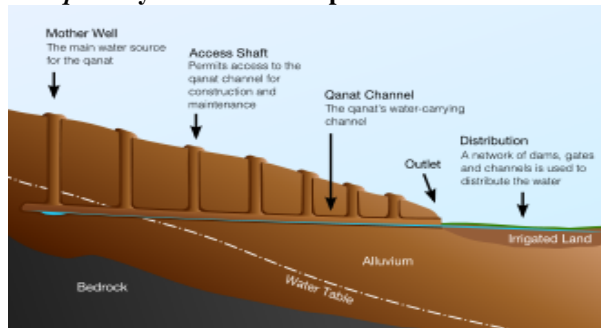
1. Spreading of religions
  - Buddhism from India to China via the Silk Road
  - Christianity around the Mediterranean regions via merchant ships and Roman trade
  - Islam across North Africa via the Trans-Saharan Trade routes
2. Numeric systems
  - Arabic traders adopted from Hindu merchants and eventually shared the ideas with Europeans who adopted them for their own needs
3. Foodstuffs
  - Rice and cotton from China to Middle East
4. Clothing
  - Persian head wrap in Hellenistic culture and eventually adopted as a Muslim religious tradition (hijab)



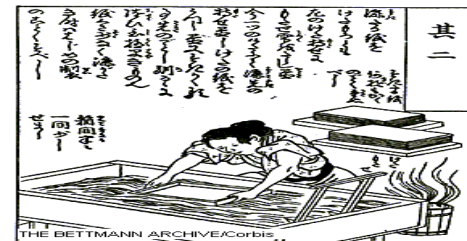
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#### Technological Diffusion

1. Irrigation Techniques
  - The *qanat* system of Persia spreads across Asia and Africa



2. Paper making
  - Techniques in making paper spread from China across Eurasia



#### Biological Diffusion

1. Diseases carried by traders moved swiftly from place to place along with the goods
2. Several major plagues wipe out vast populations in Central Asia and Europe
  - People had not been exposed to these diseases
  - Urban areas hit hardest

- Large scale empires = increase in long distance trade
- Developed from a demand for raw materials and luxury goods
- Land and Water routes link regions of Eastern Hemisphere
- Alongside trade, there was an exchange of:
- People
- Technology
- Religious and Cultural Beliefs
- Food Crops
- Domesticated Animals
- Disease Pathogens
- 

- **Changes:**

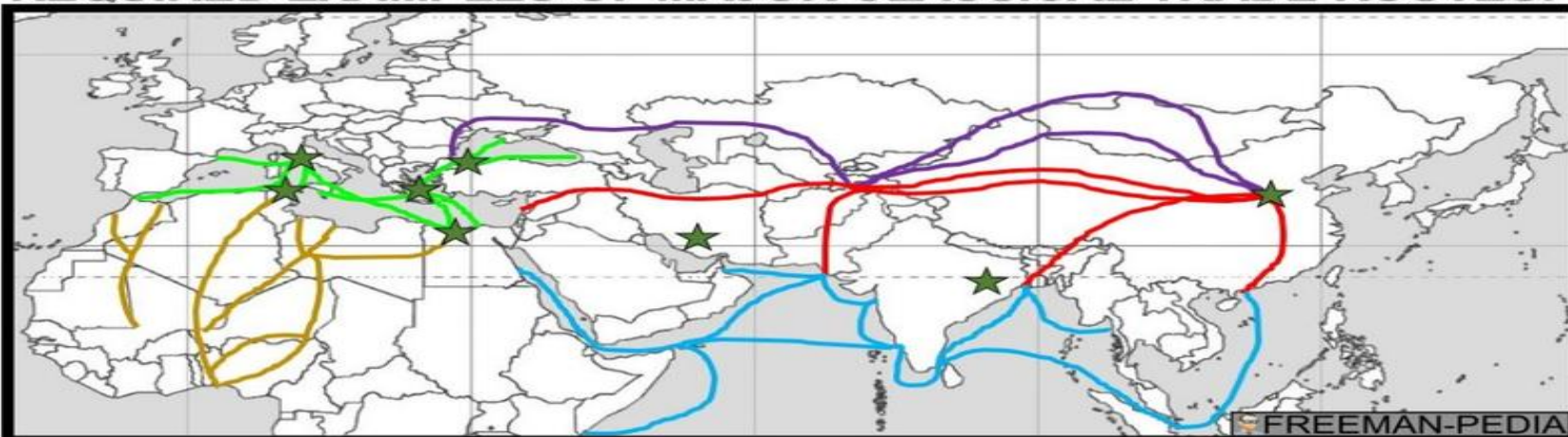
- ❖ Move from barter to coins as system of exchange
- ❖ Greater interaction between civilizations – direct links between Rome and China
- ❖ Cultural diffusion through trade – spread of religion, architecture, disease
- ❖ Decline in trade in Europe after fall of Rome

- **Continuities:**

- ❖ Dominance of India and China in trade
- ❖ China's demand for silver
- ❖ The Silk Road and Indian Ocean trade routes
- ❖ Constantinople as western trade hub

Route	Description	What traded?	Who participated?	Cultural diffusion
Silk Road	Overland from western China to the Mediterranean Trade made possible by development of a camel hybrid capable of long dry trips	From west to east - horses, alfalfa, grapes, melons, walnuts  From east to west - silk, peaches, apricots, spices, pottery, paper	Chinese, Indians, Parthians, central Asians, Romans  Primary agents of trade - central Asian nomads	Chariot warfare, the stirrup, music, diversity of populations, Buddhism and Christianity, wealth and prosperity (particularly important for central Asian nomads)
Indian Ocean Trade	By water from Canton in China to Southeast Asia to India to eastern Africa and the Middle East; monsoon-controlled	Pigments, pearls, spices, bananas and other tropical fruits	Chinese, Indians, Malays, Persians, Arabs, people on Africa's east coast	Lateen sail (flattened triangular shape) permitted sailing far from coast  Created a trading class with mixture of cultures, ties to homeland broken
Saharan Trade	Points in western Africa south of the Sahara to the Mediterranean; Cairo most important destination  Camel caravans	Salt from Sahara to points south and west  Gold from western Africa  Wheat and olives from Italy  Roman manufactured goods to western Africa	Western Africans, people of the Mediterranean    Berbers most important agents of trade	Technology of the camel saddle - important because it allowed domestication and use of the camel for trade
Sub-Saharan Trade	Connected Africans south and east of the Sahara to one another; connected in the east to other trade routes	Agricultural products, iron weapons	Diverse peoples in sub-Saharan Africa	Bantu language, "Africanity"

### REQUIRED EXAMPLES OF MAJOR CLASSICAL TRADE ROUTES:



■ EURASIAN      ■ SILK ROADS      ■ TRANS-SAHARAN  
■ INDIAN OCEAN      ■ MEDITERRANEAN SEA





- Huns help weaken the Roman Empire under Attila
- White Huns invade India during the Gupta Empire
- Huns (Xiongnu) invade Han Dynasty (Mulan)

#### THE LATE CLASSICAL ERA: THE FALL OF EMPIRES (200 TO 600 CE)

Recall that all of the river-valley civilization areas experienced significant decline and/or conquest in the time period around 1200 BCE. A similar thing happened to the classical civilizations between about 200 and 600 CE, and because the empires were larger and more connected, their fall had an even more significant impact on the course of world history. Han China was the first to fall (around 220 CE), then the Western Roman Empire (476 CE), and finally the Gupta in 550 CE.

#### SIMILARITIES

Several common factors caused all three empires to fall:

- Attacks from the Huns - The Huns were a nomadic people of Asia that began to migrate south and west during this time period. Their migration was probably caused by drought and lack of pasture, and the invention and use of the stirrup facilitated their attacks on all three established civilizations.
- Deterioration of political institutions - All three empires were riddled by political corruption during their latter days, and all three suffered under weak-willed rulers. Moral decay also characterized the years prior to their respective falls.
- Protection/maintenance of borders - All empires found that their borders had grown so large that their military had trouble guarding them. A primary example is the failure of the Great Wall to keep the Huns out of China. The Huns generally just went around it.
- Diseases that followed the trade routes - Plagues and epidemics may have killed off as much as half of the population of each empire.

#### DIFFERENCES

Even though the empires shared common reasons for their declines, some significant differences also may be seen.

- The Gupta's dependence on alliances with regional princes broke down, exhibiting the tendency toward political fragmentation on the Indian subcontinent.
- Rome's empire lasted much longer than did either of the other two. The Roman Empire also split in two, and the eastern half endured for another 1000 years after the west fell.
- The fall of empire affected the three areas in different ways.

- The fall of the Gupta probably had the least impact, partly because political unity wasn't the rule anyway, and partly because the traditions of Hinduism and the caste system (the glue that held the area together) continued on after the empire fell.

-The fall of the Han Dynasty was problematic for China because strong centralized government was in place, and social disorder resulted from the loss of authority. However, dynastic cycles that followed the dictates of the Mandate of Heaven were well defined in China, and the Confucian traditions continued to give coherence to Chinese society.

- The most devastating fall of all occurred in Rome. Roman civilization depended almost exclusively on the ability of the government and the military to control territory. Even though Christianity emerged as a major religion, it appeared so late in the life of the empire that it provided little to unify people as Romans after the empire fell. Instead, the areas of the empire fragmented into small parts and developed



### Sample Essay Question (2010) Compare/Contrast Essay

Analyze similarities and differences in methods of imperial administration in TWO of the following empires.

- Han China (206 BCE – 220 CE)
- Mauryan/Gupta India (320 BCE – 550 CE)
- Imperial Rome (31 BCE – 476 CE)

Sample Response:

Han China from 206 BCE to 220 CE and Imperial Rome from 31 BCE to 476 CE both emphasized the family unit and the authority of parents, and both had an unstable border situation that inevitably led to their downfall. However, Rome and China had two very different political systems, manners in which they dealt with their borders, views on society as a whole, and religions.

The political differences of the two empires can be attributed to differences in society and culture. In China, Confucianism was the ideology that dictated everything. Confucianism emphasized family, and society was viewed as a family unit. This combined with the importance of filial piety created a very centralized, close knit political system. In Rome, the religion and ideology was much less centralized. The Romans, unlike the Han, did not emphasize that all of their subjects should have the same culture or ideology. Although the family was close knit under the authority of the paterfamilias, there was less emphasis on the whole society as a collective group. As a result, the Roman political system was less centralized.

In China the empire was ruled by an emperor who ruled based on the Mandate of Heaven. The situation was relatively stable and there was less emphasis on expansion. Rather, China sought to maintain its borders and occasionally trade for commodities it desired, such as Central Asian horses. On the other hand, Rome emphasized conquest and expansion. The emphasis on conquest put a huge drain on Rome's resources and manpower.

Both empires had unstable borders and were surrounded by dangerous enemies. However, Han China dealt with the Xiongnu through tribute system, thus placating them with gifts and avoiding costly and expensive warfare which Rome preferred when dealing with their enemies. Also, both empires had significant technology, organization, and armies, albeit very different ones. Rome excelled at battle tactics, military organization, and had good shields, armor, and horses. Han China experimented with gunpowder, used the longbow, and obtained high quality horses from their neighbors.

Ultimately, both empires fell, due to the cost of keeping such as extensive empire, as well as the energy they focused on maintaining borders.

## Unit 3 Post-Classical

**Nature and causes of changes in the world history framework leading up to 600--1450 CE as a period.**

Major events that caused **change**:

- Islam emerges; Islamic empire emerges
- Technological Revolution in China (Sung dynasty)
- Spread of Neo-Confucianism (in China) - mixture of Confucianism with some Buddhism
- Schism in Christianity (when the east and the west churches divided into Roman Catholicism and Eastern Orthodox Christianity; they divided over the issue of icons)
- Camels in Sahara - increased trade
- ***\*Black Death - decimated Europe's population, political, and economic systems***
- ***\*Italian Renaissance - began the dominance of Europe in culture***

***\*Will be covered in Unit 3***

### **Emergence of new empires and political systems**

- Tang Dynasty (618 - 906) A merit-based bureaucracy -This system was well developed during the Han Dynasty, but the Tang made good use of it by recruiting government officials who were well educated, loyal, and efficient. Although powerful families used their resources to place relatives in government positions, most bureaucrats won their posts because of intellectual ability. – This system is often referred to as a meritocracy or being meritocratic.
- Mongols – the largest empire the world has ever seen.
- Caliphate System - religious leader and the political leader one in the same
- Feudalism - King; Lords; Knights; Peasants

**Continuities and breaks within the period (e.g. the impact of the Mongols on international contacts and on specific societies):**

Why do historians think the following events created a new historical period?

- The Byzantine Empire remained a major factor. It held numerous different groups of peoples. Bureaucracy key to success - SIMILAR TO TANG
- The impact of the Viking raids - challenged Europeans to get better protection.
- European feudalism; invaded rural areas rather than large towns and cities
- Mongolian empires - new group of "invaders" - from Mongolia; under the leadership of Genghis Khan
- The Crusades - Europeans travel to Holy Land - creating a desire to Eastern goods -leads to exploration

# 600 CE to 1450 CE

## **Snapshot**

end of Eurasian Classical Period empires, except Byzantine Empire  
Tang dynasty – peak, then decline of Buddhism in China  
early Ghana Empire – first west African complex, urban culture  
polytheistic and animist North Africa and Middle East  
expanding transregional trade routes, interactions  
early feudalistic, western Europe after fall of Western Roman Empire  
relative cultural and technological backwater  
continuing Polynesian migrations to Oceania  
start of decline of Teotihuacán in Central Mexico  
“Classical” period Mayan city-states  
early “Classical Period” Anasazi culture in North America

## **Events and Patterns**

origin and diffusion of Islam  
Turkic conquest of India (creating Muslim, Delhi Sultanate)  
rise and decline of Mali  
diffusion of Indian mathematics to Arabs  
Vikings exploration and dispersed settlements  
infrastructure building (ie., Grand Canal in China)  
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Song China technology, iron and steel production  
Mongol conquest of Song China, much of Eurasia  
travels of Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo  
gradual nomadic Turkic conquest of fragmented Abbasid  
Caliphate (including Persia, Baghdad, Byzantine Emp.)  
Crusades  
Black Death  
rise of Aztec and Inca empires  
new labor systems: feudal serfs, mit’a (Inca Empire)

## **Key Concepts**


Expansion and intensification of trade, communication, and  
exchange networks: Silk Roads, Trans-Saharan caravan  
routes, Mediterranean and Indian Ocean sea lanes  
Continuity and innovation of state (political units) forms and  
interactions: Islamic Caliphate; Sui, Tang, and Song dyn-  
asties; Byzantine, Aztec, & Inca empires; Delhi Sultanate  
Increased economic production and its consequences:  
Champa rice, chinampas, Andes terracing, horse collar  
Chinese, Persian, and Indian textiles and porcelain  
Indian dhows, Song China iron and steel production

## **Continuities**

patriarchy – regional inequality increased  
Bantu and Polynesian migrations  
European and Japanese feudalism  
major cities centers of trade, culture, political administration  
slavery  
transregional trade, interactions, and exchanges  
Chinese cultural patterns and dynastic cycle  
nomadic – complex urban societies interactions: trade, conflict  
mixture of African agricultural, nomadic, and urban cultures  
continuing Polynesian migrations to Oceania

- **The rise and role of Dar al-Islam** (the house of Islam, referring to all Muslims lands) as a **unifying cultural and economic force in Eurasia and Africa**
- Islam was a unifying force in culture aspects of Eurasia and Africa - similar religion (Islam), similar language (Arabic), similar art (forbids art of humans so has a lot of geometric designs. VERY DIFFERENT TO EUROPEAN CATHOLICISM)



 *The Spread of Islam. The rapid spread of Islam created within a century a unified cultural and economic zone from India to the Atlantic Ocean within.*

### Significance of Islam:

Islam was the last world religion to develop; it quickly spread to many lands through trade and conquest; it was the largest theocracy; Muslims preserved advancements made during the Hellenistic Age (Ancient Greece); unified many people across the Eastern Hemisphere; competition between Muslims and Christians for economic influence in both hemispheres led to intense confrontations (Crusades); friction between Christians and Muslims (and Muslims and Jews, for that matter) persists today; Islam, like Christianity, is a monotheistic religion that shares beliefs with Judaism

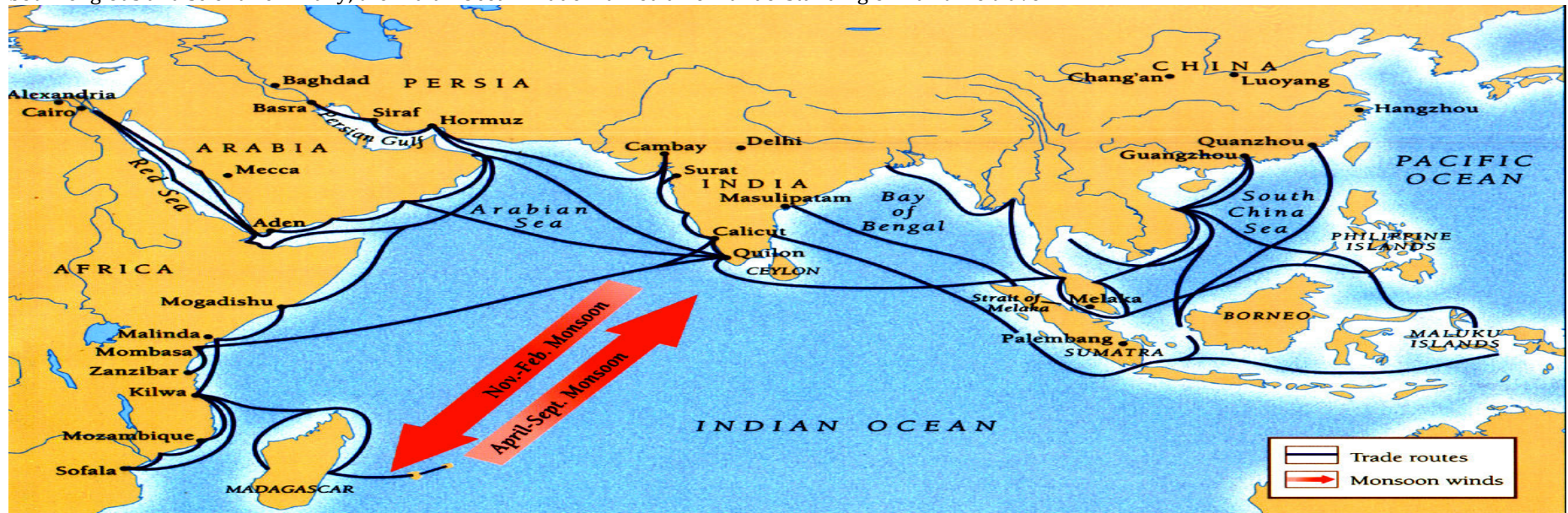
**Why you should know this:** You will be asked about the specific beliefs and the significance and impact of Islam in the multiple choice section, and you may be required to use information about Islam to write an essay

**Example:** Using the following documents, analyze Islamic and Christian attitudes toward trade and merchants from each religion's origin through the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Do these documents display changes over time? What kinds of additional documents would help you clarify Islamic and Christian positions on commerce?

To answer this question, you would need to understand the basic teachings of Islam and Christianity to use as outside/background information and to help you interpret the documents. You would need to be familiar with the role of commerce in the regions where these religions dominated, which requires an understanding of how religious beliefs affected the general culture and society of the believers.



The Indian Ocean Trade was an important combination of trade routes ranging from East Africa through most of Asia, which lasted from 600 A.D. to 1450 A.D. The trade mostly revolved around Asian luxuries such as silk and porcelain. The economic benefits from the trade helped create new kingdoms and strengthen old kingdoms in East Africa. The trade also changed many social aspects of the kingdoms involved, including the creation of diasporic communities and the specialization of labor. Culturally, many foreign ideas were spread by merchants, both religious and scientific. Finally, the Indian Ocean Trade marked a new understanding of maritime travel



#### Indian Ocean trade

- ☐☐Slaves, ivory, gold, and iron from Africa; porcelain from China; pottery from Burma; cloth from India
- ☐☐Major route between East Africa and Asia; made possible by the monsoons; traded with China through Arabs, Indians, Malaysians, and Indonesians; lasted until 1400s when direct trade began
- ☐☐Brought prosperity to East Africa through the development of trading networks into the interior of the continent; set stage for the rise of African trading cities such as Sofala and Kilwa; Swahili, mix of Arabic and Bantu languages; brought Islam to coastal Bantu speaking languages

1. Persians and Arabs dominated
  - a. Arabs controlled west
  - b. Middle zone controlled by various Indian kingdoms
  - c. East zone controlled by China
2. Trade routes connected ports in western India to Persian Gulf
  - a. Then connected to East Africa
  - b. 6000 miles
3. Travel
  - a. Resilient to larger waves
  - b. Understand the monsoon season/direction of winds
  - c. Routes relatively safe
1. Mediterranean always had to worry about warfare
4. Marriage
  - a. Sailors married local women at end of routes
1. Cultures intermix
2. Foreign wives created bilingual/bicultural families
5. Goods
  - a. From Africa – ivory, animal hides, forest-related goods, gold, slaves
  - b. From Middle East – textiles, carpets, glass, Arabian horses
  - c. From India – gems, elephants, salt, cotton cloth, cinnamon
  - d. From China – silk, porcelain, paper – Japan – silver
6. China during Ming Dynasty
  - a. Refocused trade in early 15th century on Indian Ocean trade
1. Display glories of Middle Kingdom
- b. Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf/Red Sea
- c. Expeditions led by Zheng He – Chinese general of Muslim faith
  1. Forced to return – jealous of notoriety of Zheng He
  2. Wanted to use money to protect against nomadic invasions
  3. Chinese junks – huge boats
  - d. Focused from then on regional trade

## Buddhism Arrives in China

- **Foreign religions in China:**
- **Muslim, Buddhist merchant communities**
  - Oases on the Silk Road were very mixed
  - Became location for foreign settlements, transmission of foreign faiths to China
- **Buddhism in China**
  - Attraction: moral standards, intellectual sophistication, salvation, appeal to women, poor
  - Monasteries became large landowners, helped the poor and needy
  - Posed a challenge to Chinese cultural traditions
- **Buddhism and Daoism**
  - Chinese monks explained Buddhist concepts in Daoist vocabulary
  - *Dharma* as *dao*, and *nirvana* as *wuwei*
  - Teaching: one son in monastery would benefit whole family for 10 generations
- **Mahayana Buddhism**
  - Buddhism blended with Chinese characteristics
  - Buddha as a man became Buddha as a god, saint
  - Stupa became a pagoda; Buddha became fat or feminine
- **Chan Buddhism**
  - A further evolution of Buddhism
  - Chan (or Zen in Japanese) was a popular Buddhist sect
    - Emphasized intuition and sudden flashes of insight
    - Meditation techniques resembled Daoist practice
  - Monasteries appeared in all major cities
- **Hostility to Buddhism**
  - Resistance from Daoists and Confucians
  - Popular criticism focused on celibacy, alien origin,
  - Governmental criticism: unproductive land, could not tax
- **Persecution**
  - Critics of Buddhism found allies in the imperial court
  - Tang emperor ordered closure of monasteries in 840s
  - Buddhism survived because of popular support

## BUDDHISM IN ASIA

### Key

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:orange; border:1px solid black;"></span> Ancient Buddhist heartland | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgreen; border:1px solid black;"></span> Main transmission routes of Buddhism            |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightpink; border:1px solid black;"></span> Early area of Buddhism  | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:yellow; border:1px solid black;"></span> Site of special Buddhist significance               |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightblue; border:1px solid black;"></span> Mahayana Buddhism       | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightyellow; border:1px solid black;"></span> Site of significance in the life of the Buddha |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightpurple; border:1px solid black;"></span> Theravada Buddhism    | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgreen; border:1px solid black;"></span> Other town or city                              |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:yellow; border:1px solid black;"></span> Tantric Buddhism           | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightblue; border:1px solid black;"></span> Sacred mountain                                  |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; border-top:1px dashed black;"></span> Former Sino-Tibetan border (PAERCHÉ)           | <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightblue; border:1px solid black;"></span> Historical region                                |





## China's internal and external expansion

- **SONG DYNASTY (960-1279 C.E.)**
- **Tang and Song economic revolutions:**
  - *Reigned 960-976 C.E.*
  - *Founder of the Song dynasty*
- **Song weaknesses**
  - *Song never had military, diplomatic strength of Sui, Tang*
  - **Financial problems**
    - *Enormous bureaucracy with high salary devoured surplus*
    - *Forced to pay large tribute to nomads to avoid war*
  - **Military problems**
    - *Civil bureaucrats in charge of military forces*
    - *Military was largely foot soldiers at war with cavalry nomads*
  - **External pressures**
    - *Semi-nomadic Khitan, nomadic Jurchen attacked in north*
    - *Constant drain on treasury to pay tribute to nomads*
  - *The Song moved to the south, ruled south China until 1279*
    - *Nomads invaded, overran northern Song lands*
    - *Song retreated to the South along Yangtze, moved capital*
    - *After defeat, constantly forced to pay tribute*



ng:

- **Founding of the Tang Dynasty (618 – 907 CE)**
  - A rebel leader seized Chang'an, proclaimed a new dynasty, the Tang
  - Tang Taizong
    - 2<sup>nd</sup> Tang emperor, a ruthless but extremely competent ruler
    - China enjoyed an era of unusual stability and prosperity
- Extensive networks of transportation and communications
- Adopted the equal-field system
- Bureaucracy of merit
  - Recruited government officials through civil service examinations
  - Career bureaucrats relied on central government, loyal to the dynasty
  - Restored Confucianism as state ideology, training for bureaucrats
- Foreign relations
  - Political theory: China was the Middle Kingdom, or the center of civilization
  - Tributary system became diplomatic policy
- Tang decline
  - Casual and careless leadership led to dynastic crisis
  - Rebellion of An Lushan in 755, weakened the dynasty
  - The Khitans became de facto rulers in the North
  - The equal-field system deteriorated
  - A large scale peasant rebellion led by Huang Chao lasted from 875 to 884
  - Regional commanders gained power, beyond control of the emperor
  - The last Tang emperor abdicated his throne in 907



## ECONOMIC REVOLUTIONS OF THE TANG AND SONG DYNASTIES

Even though the Song military weakness eventually led to the dynasty's demise, it is notable for economic revolutions that led to Chinese hegemony during the era. China's economic growth in turn had implications for many other societies through the trade that it generated along the long-distance routes. The changes actually began during the Tang Dynasty and became even more significant during Song rule. Some characteristics of these economic revolutions are:

**Increasing agricultural production** - Before this era, Chinese agriculture had been based on the production of wheat and barley raised in the north. The Tang conquest of southern China and Vietnam added a whole new capability for agriculture; the cultivation of rice. In Vietnam they made use of a new strain of fast-ripening rice that allowed the production of two crops per year. Agricultural techniques improved as well, with the use of the heavy iron plow in the north and water buffaloes in the south. The Tang also organized extensive irrigation systems, so that agricultural production was able to move outward from the rivers.

**Increasing population** - China's population about 600 C.E. was about 45 million, but by 1200 (the Song Dynasty) it had risen to about 115 million. This growth occurred partly because of the agricultural revolution, but also because distribution of food improved with better transportation systems, such as the Grand Canal and the network of roads throughout the empire.

**Urbanization** - The agricultural revolution also meant that established cities grew and new ones were created. With its population of perhaps 2,000,000, the Tang capital of Xi'an was probably the largest city in the world. The Song capital of Hangzhou was smaller, with about 1,000,000 residents, but it too was a cosmopolitan city with large markets, public theatres, restaurants, and craft shops. Many other Chinese cities had populations of more than 100,000. Because rice production was so successful and Silk Road and Indian Ocean trade was vigorous, other farmers could concentrate on specialty fruits and vegetables that were for sale in urban markets.

**Technological innovations** - During Tang times craftsmen discovered techniques for producing porcelain that was lighter, thinner, more useful, and much more beautiful. Chinese porcelain was highly valued and traded to many other areas of the world, and came to be known broadly as chinaware. The Chinese also developed superior methods for producing iron and steel, and between the 9th and 12th centuries, iron production increased tenfold. The Tang and Song are best known for the new technologies they invented, such as gunpowder, movable type printing, and seafaring aids, such as the magnetic compass. Gunpowder was first used in bamboo flame throwers, and by the 11th century inventors had constructed crude bombs.

**Financial inventions** - Because trade was so strong and copper became scarce, Chinese merchants developed paper money as an alternative to coins. Letters of credit called "flying cash" allowed merchants to deposit money in one location and have it available in another. The Chinese also used checks which allowed drawing funds deposited with bankers.

achievements

Paper money

Mass production of tea

Porcelain

Silk

Champa rice

Canton city in China becomes a major trading city

Exploration and trade (Zheng He)

### ***Chinese influence on surrounding areas and its limits***

✂Japan: copied Tang government, architecture, Buddhism; but NO foot binding

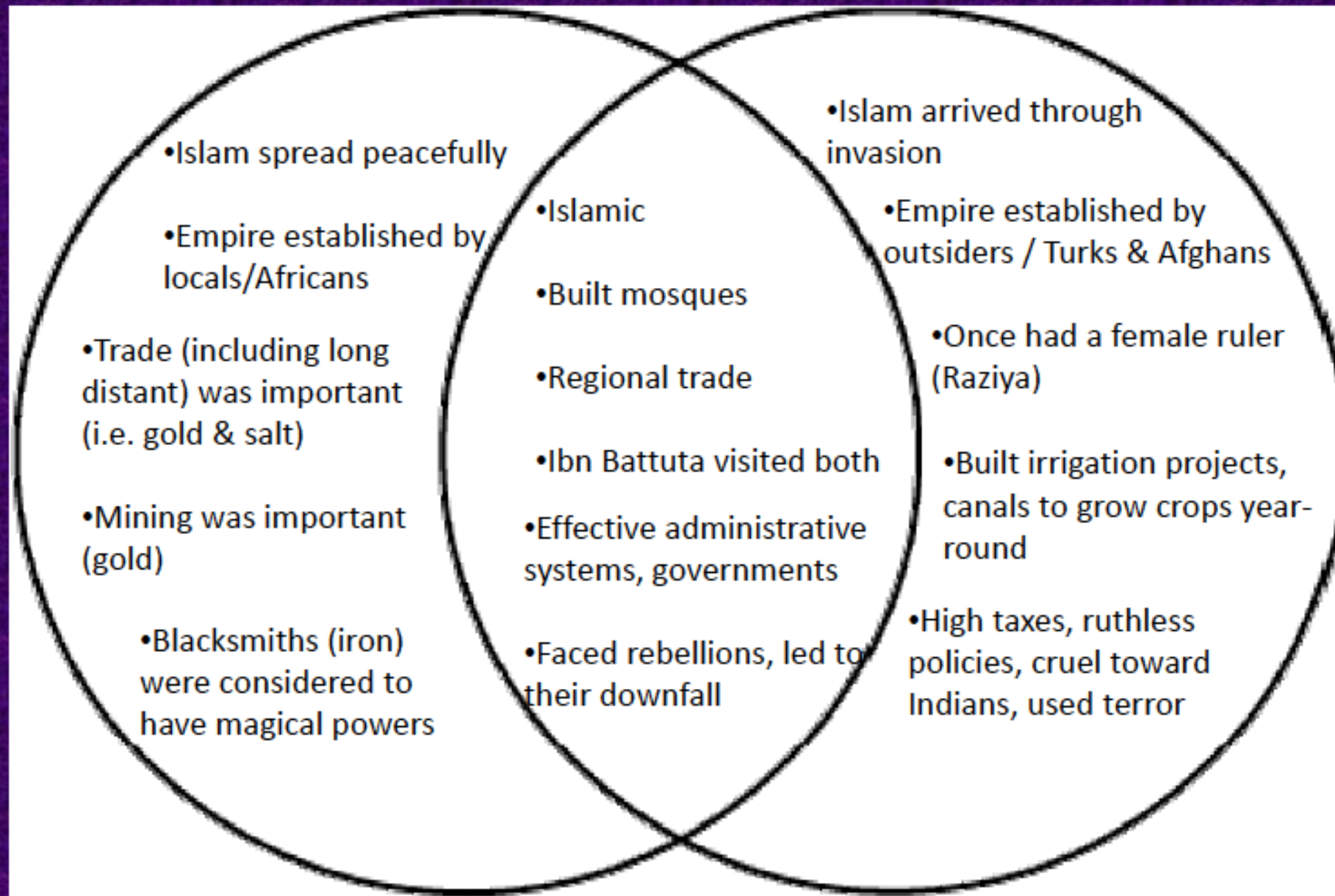
✂Conquered most of Asia

✂Neoconfucianism

- \_The conflict between Buddhism and Confucianism during the late Tang Dynasty eased under the Songs, partly because of the development of Neo-Confucianism. Classical Confucians were concerned with practical issues of politics and morality, and their main goal was an ordered social and political structure. Neo-Confucians also became familiar with Buddhist beliefs, such as the nature of the soul and the individual's spiritual relationships. They came to refer to li, a concept that defined a spiritual presence similar to the universal spirit of both Hinduism and Buddhism. This new form of Confucianism was an important development because it reconciled Confucianism with Buddhism, and because it influenced philosophical thought in China, Korea, Vietnam, and Japan in all subsequent eras.

## Mali (1230s – 1500)

## Delhi Sultanate (1206 – 1400)







<p><u>MARCO POLO</u></p>	<p><u>IBN BATTUTA</u></p>
<p>In 1265 or 1266, Marco Polo's father and uncle visited the court of Khubilai Khan, ruler of Mongolia and north China.</p> <p>Khubilai asked the brothers to return home and persuade the pope to gather a hundred learned Christians to accompany them back to China. The Polo brothers weren't able to do this, but they returned to China, bringing seventeen year-old Marco with them.</p>	<p>Ibn Battuta was twenty when he started his travels in 1325. His original reason was to make a pilgrimage to Mecca, a duty required of all Muslims.</p> <p>In the end, he traveled for almost thirty years and covered 75,000 miles. Unlike the Polos, who were visiting strange lands and peoples, the people Ibn Battuta met were mostly Muslim.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Marco Polo and his father and uncle leave Venice in 1271</li> <li>2. Acre ( 'Akron in modern Israel)</li> <li>3. Southern Turkey, Syria, northern Iraq</li> <li>4. Armenia (The Armenian capital was home to a colony of Italian merchants)</li> <li>5. Across eastern Iran to the port of Hormuz</li> <li>6. Across central Iran to northern Afghanistan</li> <li>7. Across northern Afghanistan</li> <li>8. To the Pamir mountains</li> <li>9. Kashgar</li> <li>10. Southern branch of the Silk Roads along the edge of the Taklamakan desert</li> <li>11. Gansu province, China</li> <li>12. Cross the great bend in the Yellow River and the Ordos Desert</li> <li>13. Shangdu—Khubilai Khan's capital, about 125 miles north of Beijing</li> <li>14. Marco Polo's first mission for Khubilai Khan takes him through central and southwest China (perhaps in 1276)</li> <li>15. Marco's book also contains accounts of his travels in eastern China—along the route of the Grand Canal and into modern Fujian province</li> <li>16. In 1292, the Polos sail from south China for home. They accompany two princesses on their way to join the harem of a West Asian Mongol ruler. They reach Venice in the winter of 1295</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sacred pilgrimage (<i>hajj</i>) to Mecca in Arabia (1325). Also visits North Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Syria</li> <li>2. Goes to Iraq, Persia, and once more to Mecca (1326)</li> <li>3. By sea down eastern coast of Africa. Returning, visits Oman, the Persian Gulf. Mecca again via overland route through Arabia (1328 or 1330)</li> <li>4. To India looking for a job with the Sultanate of Delhi: Goes north through Egypt and Syria to Asia Minor. Crosses the Black Sea to Central Asian steppe (1330 or 1332)</li> <li>5. Detour to Constantinople</li> <li>6. Again goes east through Central Asia. Arrives at the Indus River in 1333 or 1335. Spends eight years in India as a judge</li> <li>7. Sultan appoints him to lead a diplomatic mission to the court of the Mongol emperor of China (1341). He is shipwrecked on southwestern coast of India</li> <li>8. Travels around south India, Ceylon, Maldiv Islands</li> <li>9. Decides to go to China. Visits Bengal, Coast of Burma, Sumatra. Possibly visits southern coast of China. (Even though he describes a trip to China, some doubt that Ibn Battuta ever made such a journey)</li> <li>10. Returns to Mecca via south India, Persian Gulf, Egypt (1346-1347)</li> <li>11. Arrives home in Morocco in 1349</li> <li>12. Trip across Sahara to Kingdom of Mali in West Africa in 1353</li> </ol>

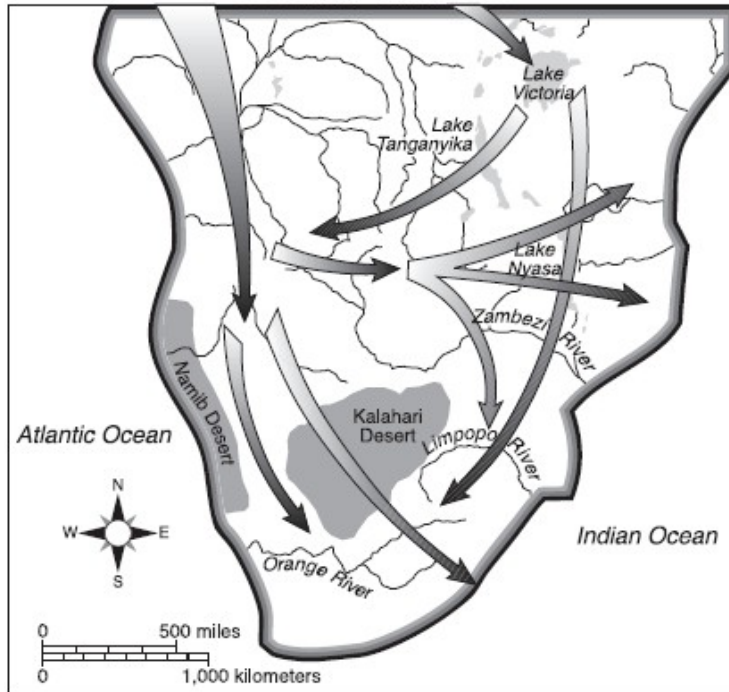


## The Age of Absolute Monarchs, 1500–1800

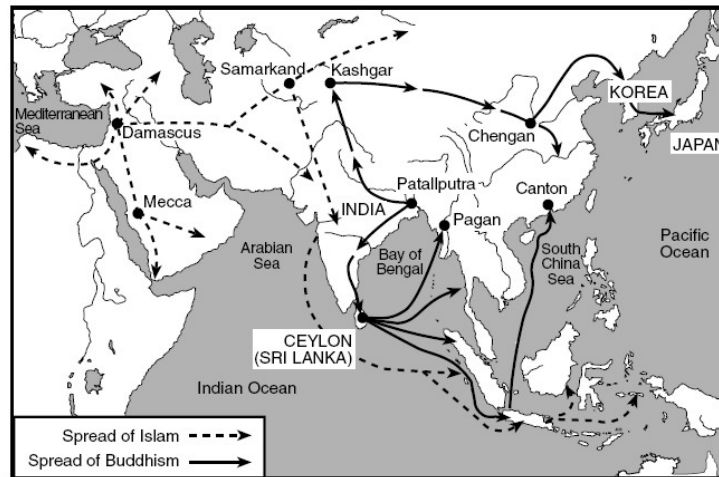
	<b>Philip II</b>	<b>Louis XIV (Sun King)</b>	<b>Peter I (the Great)</b>	<b>Fredrick II (the Great)</b>
<b>Country</b>	Spain	France	Russia	Prussia
<b>Dynasty</b>	Hapsburg	Bourbon	Romanov	Hohenzollern
<b>Dates</b>	1527–1598	1638–1715	1672–1725	1712–1786
<b>Religion</b>	Catholic	Catholic	Eastern Orthodox	Calvinist
<b>Domestic affairs</b>	Expulsion of Jews and Muslims; arts golden age; heavy tax burden; massive inflation	Edict of Nantes repealed; royal debts and heavy new taxes; arts glorify king	Westernization program; raised women's status; heavy tax burden; improved education	Religious toleration and legal reforms; built huge army through taxation; supported industry
<b>Wars fought</b>	Defeated the Ottoman Turks; sent Armada against England; Dutch Revolt	Thirty Years' War; invaded Spanish Netherlands; War of the Spanish Succession	War with Sweden	War of Austrian Succession; Seven Years' War
<b>Steps taken to increase power of monarchy</b>	Seized kingdom of Portugal; built El Escorial; centralized decision making; tried to control the religion of subjects	Excluded nobles from councils; built Versailles as a symbol of royal wealth and power; increased power of intendants	Brought Orthodox Church under state control; reduced power of boyars; modernized army; built new capital at St. Petersburg	Created strong military state; reduced territorial assemblies; claimed to rule in subjects' best interests



## Movement of People 500 B.C. – A.D. 1500



## The Spread of Islam and Buddhism, 200 B.C. — A.D. 1450





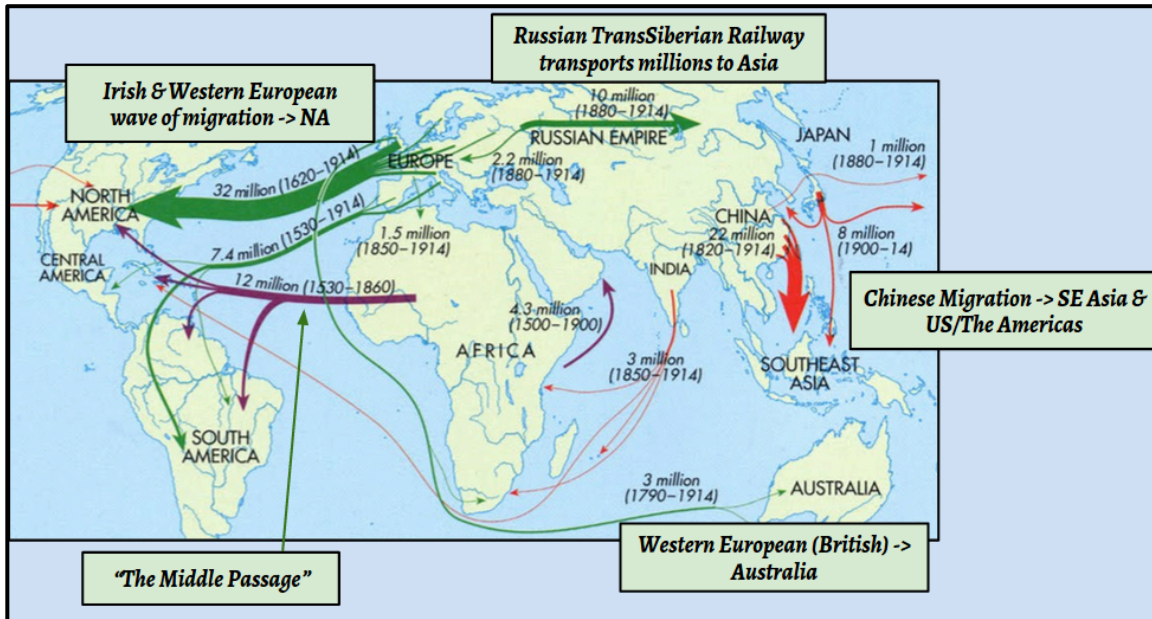
 *The Spread of Islam. The rapid spread of Islam created within a century a Atlantic Ocean within.*



**“Swahili Coast”**- Relationship between trade, religion, culture.

What is Swahili? A Bantu language that is about 35% Arabic resulting from centuries of trade contact with Arabs. It is now the lingua franca of much of eastern Africa (see map). Part of eastern Africa is also Muslims. Dar es Salaam (House of Peace) is the capital of Tanzania.

**The Prompt:** Analyze changes & continuities in long-distance migrations in the period from 1700 to 1900. Be sure to include specific examples from at least TWO different world regions.



### **Western Europe**

- French Revolution: 1789-1799
- Napoleonic Wars: 1799-1815
- Liberalism, Nationalism, feminism spread
- Industrial Revolution begins in Britain, late 1700s
- Industrialization spreads elsewhere in 1800s
- Middle class benefits the most
- Socialism becomes popular among working class
- W. Europe becomes most advanced, wealthiest part of world
- Germany unifies, becomes a power
- New Imperialism: inspired by economic gain, Social Darwinism, nationalism, civilizing mission
- Europe remains an imperialist power

### **Eastern Europe**

- Crimean War, 1856
- Russia ends serfdom and industrializes quickly
- No reform for peasants, working class
- Czar remains autocratic
- Marxism becomes popular among working class
- Russo-Japanese War: 1905
- 1905 Revolution: fails to make any changes
- SE Europe (Balkans): independence from Ottoman Empire

### **Middle East & North Africa**

- Ottoman Empire becomes weaker
- Conservativ Janissaries were purged
- Tanzimat: 1839 - Western style reforms
- Tanzimat changes army, schools, but industrialization stays behind Euro
- Ottoman Sultans remain autocratic
- 1856: Crimean War: Ott. Becomes dependent on Fr. And Brit.
- Unequal treaties with Euro
- North Africa: become Euro colonies
- Young Turks takeover gov't in 1908
  - Constitutional gov't
  - Turkish nationalism forces language on non-Turks
  - Arab nationalism fights against the Turks

### **East Asia**

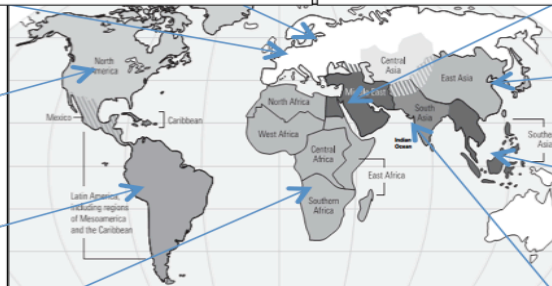
- China
- Qing Dynasty gets weaker and collapses in 1911
  - Overpopulation
  - Canton System: forced open by Brit during Opium Wars
    - Unequal treaties with West
  - Trade surplus turns into trade deficit because of imports from Euro
  - Very limited industrialization: Self-strengthening movement
  - Chinese nationalism begins against West and Qing
    - Taiping Rebellion
    - Boxer Rebellion
  - Warlords begin civil war in 1900s

### **Japan**

- Black Ships arrive: 1853
- Unequal treaties
- Meiji Restoration: 1868
  - Daimyo overthrow Tokugawa dynasty
- Constitution
- Gov't-directed industrialization
  - Zaibatsu
- Becomes a major power
- Imperialism: Russo-Japanese war and invasion of Korea and China

### **North America**

- American Revolution: 1775-1781
- Creates liberal republic
- Civil war: Slavery abolished in 1865
- Industrialization
- USA becomes largest producer by 1914
- Monroe Doctrine: USA dominates Western Hemisphere



### **Latin America & Caribbean**

- Independence from Sp. and Port.: early 1800s
- Slavery abolished
- Little constitutional gov't, dominated by creole elites and military strongmen
- No industrialization
- Produce raw materials and natural resources for export to industrial nations
  - "Banana republics"
  - Worker immigration from Asia
- Remained dependent on foreign financing and investment by industrial nations
- Little improvement for peasants and non-whites
- 1910: Mexican Revolution begins
  - Nationalism, regained local control over resources
  - Constitution
  - Land reform

### **Sub-Saharan Africa**

- Become Euro colonies
- Some positive improvements, but still limitations imposed by Euro
- No industrialization – industrial goods imported from Euro.
- Produced raw materials and resources for Euro
- Shift to cash crop production, sometimes through forced labor
- Some protectorates, some direct conquest by Euro
- Some improvements in quality of life and infrastructure based on Euro investment
- Christianity starts to gain popularity
- Extreme racism by Euro – **Apartheid** in SA
- Nationalism grows in response to colonialism

### **South Asia**

- Colonized by Brit. EIC
- 1857: Sepoy Rebellion leads to direct control by Brit. Gov't
- ICS controls some of India directly, other sections were protectorates
- Some positive social reforms, but still limitations imposed by Brit.
- Still extreme discrimination: caste system
- Shift to cash crop production, sometimes forced
- Little to no industrialization: industrial goods imported from Euro ruins local industries
- Indian nationalism begins in response to Brit control
- India National Congress: pan-Indian unity
- Muslim League: wanted separate Muslim independence
- Emigration to SE Asia and America for work

### **Southeast Asia & Oceania**

- Colonized by Euro
- Siam (Thailand) remains independent
- Australia and NZ: natives mostly die off, were replaced by Europeans
- No industrialization
- Materials and resources exports
- Shift to more cash crop production, sometimes forced
- Immigration from India and China



## OLD IMPERIALISM VS. NEW IMPERIALISM

### DIFFERENCES

<b><i>Categories</i></b>	<b><i>Old Imperialism 1450-1650</i></b>	<b><i>New Imperialism 1870-1914</i></b>
Economic Causes	“God, Glory, and Gold” Sought precious metals and goods they could not produce Asia—luxury goods America—cash crops/land Africa—labor, ivory Sought new routes to Asia	Cheap, certain raw materials—metals, vegetable oils, dyes, cotton, hemp Colonies functioned as markets for manufactured goods Large profits with minimum risks Military bases and materials Outlet for surplus population
Religion	Primarily Roman Catholic missionary zeal	As much Protestant missionary activity as Catholic Humanitarianism
Geographic Focus	Africa—coastal Asia—coastal, islands Americas—primary focus for colonization	Sub-Saharan Africa divided up South and southeast Asia colonized Spheres of influence—Asia
Technology	Ocean-going vessels Cannon Muskets Writing	Quinine Vaccination Machine gun Railroad Telegraph Steamboat
Nature	Aspect of exploration and Commercial Revolution  Africa and Asia—more commercial empire Explored for new trade routes Americas more a land empire Founded settlements Established rule	Aspect of Industrial Revolution Africa and Asia—land empires Pushed social reforms and western education Spread blessings of Western culture Nationalism Glory (place in the sun)

Administration	<p>Large geographic areas under single nation</p> <p>Profit over empire</p> <p>Dutch and British East India Companies—monopolies through trading posts</p> <p>British—established permanent colonies with limited self-rule</p> <p>Spain—subjected conquered people to system of forced labor</p> <p>Not interested in territorial acquisitions and war, though they did occur</p>	<p>Smaller colonial areas</p> <p>British—relied on indirect rule</p> <p>Other powers ruled directly through paternalism and assimilation</p> <p>Not result of coherent planning</p> <p>With telegraph, more control from mother country</p> <p>More racism and segregation</p> <p>Social snobbery</p>
Education Policies	State-supported in Java and India	<p>Africa—not state education; left to Missionaries; higher ed not promoted</p> <p>Asia—More access to higher ed</p> <p>Superiority of Western learning and culture stressed; ultimately provoked anti-colonial resistance and nationalism</p>
<b>Categories</b>	<b><i>Old Imperialism</i> 1450-1650</b>	<b><i>New Imperialism</i> 1870-1914</b>
Leading States	<p>1500s—Portugal &amp; Spain</p> <p>1600s—France, Britain, &amp; Netherlands</p>	<p>Great Britain dominant</p> <p>France</p> <p>Germany</p> <p>USA</p> <p>Italy</p> <p>Belgium</p> <p>Russia</p>
Methods of Conquest	Military conquest of native peoples	<p>Concessions</p> <p>Spheres of influence</p> <p>Protectorates</p> <p>Colonies</p>
Resistance to Colonial Rule	Natives of New Mexico revolted against Spanish settlers	Algerians and East Africans failed in resistance attempts
Impact of Colonization	<p>Negative—</p> <p>Death of natives from war and European diseases</p>	<p>Negative—</p> <p>Death of natives from war and European diseases</p>

	Breakdown of traditions Positive— Global exchange of food items and livestock	Economic exploitation Arbitrary political divisions Breakdown of traditions Positive— Reduced local warfare Unification Modernization Raised standards of living
Reason for End	Nations lost interest because: Napoleonic Wars Nationalistic movements Industrial development Cost of colonies outweighed benefits	World War I Native uprisings

### **SIMILARITIES**

Never a single, simple process, western imperialism evolved over a 400-year period from 1450 to 1914. New Imperialism is the mature stage of western expansion

1. Both periods were shaped by an elite political control.
2. Colonial government in both periods legitimized their authoritarian, non-representative methods with claims of progress and maintenance of order.
3. Export-oriented development functioned to integrate the colony into the world economy.
4. Sharp social/racial divisions were maintained.  
Ex: Mexico and Indonesia—a multi-racial/plural society, strict class lines  
Ex: South Africa—sharp racial divisions (European/African)
5. Paternalist, racist colonial culture increased inequalities while ignoring needed social reforms
6. Gender divisions of labor intensified
7. Systems of exploitation and indebtedness were imposed.
8. Precedents of administrations, legal and educational systems (British India, French Senegal, Dutch Java) continued to be used.
9. Recruitment of one group against another (favored minorities like Christian converts, or western educated youths) was used for civil service or police.
10. Europeans tended to concentrate in urban areas or provincial towns.

Ways to group documents in DBQs

Must have AT LEAST 3 groups

Must have at least 2 documents per group

You may use a document in more than one group

You may see themes developing as you read the documents – and always relate them back to the prompt

If you are stuck and need help trying to figure out HOW to group your documents, try the following categories:

P.E.R.S.I.A.N

S.C.R.I.P.T.E.D

	Examples of types of documents	Social	
Politics	<i>Leaders, diplomacy</i>	Culture	
Economics	<i>Currency, jobs, businesses</i>	Religion	
Religion	<i>Holy books</i>	Interactions	
Social	<i>festivals</i>	Politics	
Intellectual	<i>philosopher</i>	Technology	
Artistic	<i>architecture</i>	Economics	
Nature	<i>Human-environment interact.</i>	Demography	Charts

### GROUPING BY AUTHORS' SOCIAL CLASS

Documents used in DBQs always state the author or originator of the comments you read.

One method of analysis and comparing documents is to group the authors by common social groups. Groups often share the same points of view on subjects and events.

1. Examine the authors of your documents. Do they fall into any distinctive social classes, occupations, or categories? If so, what are they?
2. What common viewpoints do the above groups share? How might this influence the authors' understanding of the prompt's issue(s)?

### GROUP DOCUMENTS THROUGH POINTS OF VIEW

One strategy to help group documents is to match them up according to points of view.

Some documents exhibit the same point of view on an issue while others take contradictory points of view on the same subject; they “pair up”. You can analyze and interpret by comparing and contrasting different perspectives.

1. Read your documents. Try to match one document with a similar point of view.
2. Do any documents take a contradictory view on the same subject? If so, what is it?

### GROUPING BY TIME PERIODS

Always read the dates on the documents – if they cover an expanse of time broader than one of AP World History's chronological periods, organize documents by time period.

1. Read your documents. Do they cover more than one time period? If so, indicate the time periods represented in the documents.
2. Group the documents according to time period. How do viewpoints change across time?

### GROUPING BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION



Sometimes documents can group by similar geographic regions. A starting place is the AP World History cultural regions.

1. Do any of the documents for this exercise share a common geographic origin?
2. If so, do the documents have a common perspective on an issue? If so, what is it?

### **ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS**

Look at the documents. Are the authors male? Call for a woman's point of view.

Are the writers all wealthy? Call for a poor person's point of view.

Typically, a woman, poor worker or peasant, specific nationality, or non-elite persons are missing.

Additionally, you could call for a specific type of document such as a graph, chart, map, treaty, or tax code to support your argument or refute one of the document's include.

Then students MUST tell what document they need AND why it is necessary OR how it will impact or improve the discussion. Students should be careful not to ask for a type of document from a social group which they already have.

It is wise to ask for two or three additional documents to avoid asking for a mistaken document. If two or three requests are all valid it becomes evidence for the expanded core

### **PERIODIZATION**

#### **I. FOUNDATIONS 1,000,000 BCE TO 600 CE**

##### **A. PRE-HISTORY: PALEOLITHIC AND NEOLITHIC ERAS TO C. 5,000 BCE**

This is the era of the Stone Age when societies went from hunter and gatherer to villages, sedentary farming, and pastoralism. This period ends at different times in different places. It is sub-divided between the two lifestyles: hunting and gathering as opposed to sedentary and/or pastoralism.

Agriculture as the predominant lifestyle continues in most of the world until the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the Industrial Revolution.

##### **B. RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS 5000 BCE TO 1200 BCE**

This period represents the eras of the first civilizations with a culture based upon urban living, the rise of gender and social hierarchies including inequalities and institutions, technological advances including the Bronze Age and interactions within regions. This period can begin at different times in different places. Some places do not have this period and acquire civilizations from neighboring regions; an example would be Kush-Meroe of Axum. In other places such as the Olmecs of Veracruz, this period begins and ends later than other places in the world.

##### **C. CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS 1200 BCE TO 600 CE**

During this period often called the Iron Age and the Age of Classical Empires, civilizations tended towards trans-regional empires, trans-regional contacts, and cosmopolitan institutions especially religions and philosophies. All civilizations end through nomadic movements leaving behind cultures which form the basis of major traditions today. This period ends much later in the Americas than elsewhere in the world. The Classical Mayans and Teotihuacan represent the height of the Pre-Columbian classical civilizations which includes Chimú, Mohica, and other Andean Indian civilizations (note: some historians would not include many of the Andean cultures as civilizations).

#### **II. POST-CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS 600 - 1450 CE**

## **A. EARLY POST-CLASSICAL 600 TO 1000 CE**

This sub-period saw the rise of Islam and the development of Dar al Islam. Counterbalancing the Muslim world was a revived China. Civilization spread to peripheral zones including Northern Europe, Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa. This period is dominated by the spread of universalizing faiths, aristocratic traditions, and trans-regional exchanges such as trade and ideas.

## **B. HIGH POST-CLASSICAL 1000 - 1250 CE**

During this sub-period, the larger cultural zones fragmented into regional groupings and developed regional styles yet all regions were linked through trade and other contacts. It is often considered an Age of Faiths especially in Western Europe, the Islamic World, and India.

## **C. LATE POST-CLASSICAL 1250 - 1450 CE**

This period begins with the rise of the Mongols and the reorganization of Afro-Eurasia caused by their movements, trade connections, and expansion of technologies. It ends with the collapse of the Mongols, the Black Death and the end of many post-classical traditions including the only surviving classical civilization, the Byzantine Empire.

## **D. THE POST-CLASSICAL AMERICAS (C. 900 - 1521 CE)**

The American civilizations in Meso-America (Post-Classical Mayans, Toltecs, and Aztecs) as well as the Incas represent the height of post-classical American development. Nevertheless their civilization is often not much advanced over the Classical Period and often not nearly as advanced as Post-Classical Civilizations in other parts of the world.

## **III. EARLY MODERN 1450 - 1750 CE**

### **A. THE AGE OF GUNPOWDER EMPIRES 1450 - 1600 CE**

Guns heralded the rise of centralizing state structures and new styles of rulers; consequently the name of this sub-period. Alternate names for the period are the Age of Reconnaissance (due to the circumnavigation of the globe and explorations), The Commercial Revolution, the First Age of Colonialism, and the Age of Columbian Exchanges. New institutions and traditions arose from commerce, intellectual pursuits, and changes in religion. It also represented the appearance of Europeans on the world stage, which however at this time they could not dominate except for the Americas. This period also saw a Demographic Transition in the Americas due to the massive deaths caused by disease.

### **B. THE BEGINNING OF EUROPEAN DOMINANCE 1600 - 1750 CE**

European technology and institutions gradually began to give European states a predominant influence including in their commercial operations. Within Europe changes in state structures and institutions heralded many future revolutions. Globally this period was an Age of Absolutism as well as increased attempts to fend off European influences and advances. And the period saw the rise of a new great power, Russia and the decline of the Muslim world's great powers, the Ottoman and Mughal Empires.

## **IV. MODERN 1750 - 1914 CE**

### **A. EARLY ATLANTIC REVOLUTIONS 1750 - 1800 CE**

Beginning with intellectual revolutions, many nations in the Americas, Europe and Africa experienced political, economic or industrial, and social changes. This was also the height of the Slave Trade from Africa.

### **B. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS 1800 - 1870 CE**

During this sub-period, Europe, the Americas including the United States, and Japan were transformed by industrial revolutions, numerous wars and revolutions as the Age of Steel began. These changes often provided the basis for future imperialistic expansion. The period saw the end of the Slave Trade as well

as increased immigration around the world or to cities often as labor to replace former slave or serf systems. The period begins a worldwide period of intellectual transitions and developments covering all aspects of life including politics and economics, the arts, and sciences.

### **C. EUROPEAN HEGEMONY AND RESPONSES 1870 - 1914 CE**

This era represents the second age of European global imperialism and the Asian, African, and Muslim responses to Westernization and Modernization. Three new actors on the international scene included the United States, Germany, and Japan. It is also the era of the Second Industrial Revolution. Alternative names for this period are the Age of Imperialism.

### **V. CONTEMPORARY 1914 CE – PRESENT**

#### **A. 1914 - 1945 THE ERA OF THE WORLD WARS**

Two world wars and the intervening armistice of 20 years led to the shattering of European world hegemony and the rise of the United States and USSR to superpower status. It also represented increased attempts by non-Western peoples to organize their lives and cultures in light of western dominance and collapse. This period includes the Great Depression and continues intellectual developments from the previous period. Alternate names for this period include the Age of Totalitarianism

#### **B. 1945 - 1990 THE COLD WAR AND DECOLONIZATION**

While the USA, USSR and their allies waged "cold" wars for international dominance among the new nations throwing off western dominance, the rest of the world rejected a bi-polar perspective and searched for a middle or third way encouraging modernization and industrialization without necessarily westernization. This period is dominated by ethnic tensions as peoples attempted to define their states and identities. It is also an Age of Consumerism and saw the rise of environmental issues and nongovernmental organizations such as the United Nations.

#### **C. 1990 - PRESENT GLOBALIZATION AND RESPONSES**

Following the end of the Cold War, the collapse of the Soviet bloc, and the breakup of the USSR, nations became increasingly linked by globalizing influences as they struggled to maintain local identities. This era also represents the spread of democracy as a model for many nations. It is also a time of conflict between models of consumerism and secularization and older, more traditional system